

## WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1867.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general traveling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and George B. Lewis.

Mr. Isaac E. Jones, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general traveling agent for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Mr. C. W. Jones, No. 111 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thomas M. Jones, Dr. A. L. Chas. George Morris, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

## OFFICIAL.

## APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

James M. Terrell collector, Sag Harbor, New York, vice Samuel L. Gardiner, whose commission has expired.

## APPOINTMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Dr. Philip Merkle examiner of drugs at New York, N. Y., vice Dr. M. J. Bailey.

## THE WEEKLY UNION.

This week's issue is now ready for delivery, and we feel quite confident that its thousands of readers in every section of the country will find it equal in point of interest and superior in point of typographical appearance to any preceding number. It contains a full and interesting summary of European intelligence; the latest news from Nicaragua; Paris correspondence; Alexander Dumas's account of an English election; proceedings of the democratic State convention of Tennessee; agricultural information, derived from the most reliable sources; appointments by the President; Attorney General Black's opinion in the Thompson case; political news from all parts of the Union; editorials on the leading political topics and events of the week, and the latest intelligence by the mails and the telegraph up to the time of going to press.

With one exception only, the *Weekly Union* has the largest circulation of any political paper published in the United States. It is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made in advance.

The *Daily Union* is furnished to subscribers for ten dollars per annum; and the *Tri-Weekly Union* (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues) at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not to deviate.

## UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION.

Legislation is like navigation. No man is safe without charts, compass, and quadrant. No man is safe who does not heed the chart and guide his bark by the fixed and certain lights on the shore; and in dark, dangerous, and tempestuous days and nights, when the sun is hid and the stars afford no light, the vigilance and capacity of the pilot are then seen in his close and scrupulous adherence to those only guides that can save from shipwreck and guide the mariner into the harbor where they would be.

The wide difference between the democratic party and their opponents consists in the relative regard each pays to the fundamental laws of the land and the refusal to assume doubtful powers. The democratic party make the constitution the guide of their voyage; and the darker the times, and the more dangerous the hour, the closer they adhere to the great chart of their voyage. They go where this leads; they do what this commands; they refuse to do what this forbids; and the long lease of power given by the people to the democratic party has arisen from the confidence of the people that the compact and compromises of the constitution will be kept; while, on the other hand, the party of the opposition, under what name soever, or aliases, it may be known, has been distinguished by its swerving from the true light; its elevation of the conscience over the constitution; its assumption of doubtful powers, and its creation of measures to benefit the few and harm the many.

We have an illustration of these remarks in the conduct of the New York legislature just closed. The power in that body was in the hands of the enemies of the democracy. They avowed the line of action that, as they had no United States government patronage to give, they must take care of their friends in the State. Nine greedy men needed an office, and demanded one to be made for each. Men panted to get their fingers into the treasury of the city; and ambitious men wanted the power of the mayor, if not his office. Hence the passage of the bill creating nine port-wardens; and the commission to erect a new City Hall. Now, it is the judgment of the best legal minds in New York that all these acts are clearly unconstitutional. Each of the above offices is "city office," and by the constitution all such offices must be filled by persons chosen by "the electors of the cities, towns, and villages."

The operation of these laws will be resisted to the last resort in the courts. The common council of the city have resolved to resist the obnoxious and unconstitutional bills at the cost of the city. Mr. Wood will, probably, not recognize these new rulers sent from afar. The new commission will be powerless. A mandamus will be taken out. The case will go from court to court; appeal will follow appeal; months will pass; years will roll along, and, before the court of appeals will reach the case or decide it, the party in power will have been swept away like chaff before the whirlwind, and the acts of these madmen will be remembered only as a beacon and a warning. In the mean time confusion, embarrassment, and litigation will follow this attempt to promote black-republicanism at the expense of the fundamental law of the State.

Since the above was written, we learn from the New York papers of last Wednesday evening that the mayor of that city has taken the necessary legal steps in order to test the constitutionality of an act which literally places the persons and property of the citizens of that great metropolis at the disposal of the black-republican dictators at Albany. We copy the following from the Express:

This morning Mayor Wood served the order of Judge Davies upon the defendants, also, a long complaint, which is founded upon the allegation that the new law is an evasion, and in violation of the constitution, and that the board of aldermen having passed a resolution directing the mayor, &c., not to submit to the law, and the board of councilmen having, by a vote of thirty-five to five, avowed their determination to resist the law, there may arise a conflict of authority which may destroy the efficiency of the police and endanger the public peace. To prevent that consequence, the court is asked to restrain the commissioners until the courts can pass on the question.

The following is a copy of the injunction:

Whereas Wood vs. Simpson, Draper, Jacob Chedwell, James Bowen, James S. T. Stranahan, and Samuel S. Powell.

Application having been made to the undersigned, a justice of the supreme court, by the above-named plaintiff, on a complaint and affidavit for an injunction against the above-named defendants, restraining them as in said complaint mentioned.

"I do order and direct that the said defendants do show cause before me, at a special term, on the 25th day of April instant, at 11 a. m., why an injunction should not be granted according to the prayer of said complaint.

"In the mean time, and until such motion be decided, I do hereby order, restrain, and enjoin the above-named defendants, and each and all of them, from entering upon the duties of the office of commissioner of police, as mentioned in the act entitled 'An act to establish a metropolitan police district, and to provide for the government thereof,' passed April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; from forming any board of police; from assuming any control over the police force of the city and county of New York; from entering upon or taking possession of any telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records, and accoutrements now in the possession of the police department of said city and county, or from exercising any authority or power over or in respect to the police of the city and county of New York, or any of its officers, records, or property."

"April 21, 1867. HENRY E. DAVIES."

Subsequent to the granting of the injunction, the mayor summoned all the captains of the police to appear before him. The summons was promptly obeyed, and the mayor addressed them as follows:

"I have called you together to announce to you what I have no doubt you are already well aware of—the passage of the so-called metropolitan police bill—and to inform you what I have taken in the matter, and to instruct you how you shall conduct yourselves respecting the action of this new board of commissioners. I doubt the right of the legislature to pass such a bill, and I doubt the right of the governor to appoint such a board of commissioners. I am, therefore, ready to contest the law; and I have already procured an injunction upon the new police board from a judge of the supreme court, I shall carry the matter up to the highest court of the State, and test the constitutionality of the law. I have sent for you to say that I am still your superior officer, and you must recognize no one, as I shall hold any of you who may err from my order strictly accountable. I shall contest this bill, and carry it up, repeat, until the courts decide. In doing so, I represent the majority of the police commissioners. You are to obey no other orders but mine until the court decides this law to be constitutional. If any of you are in doubt respecting the course I have seen fit to pursue, you can resign from the department and take office under the new commission, I desire you now to communicate this decision of mine to the men under your command, and say to them that these orders issue from the head of the department. I hope you will bring all your men to the most rigid accountability. As long as we have been together, we have enjoyed each other's confidence. Our acquaintance has been most agreeable and pleasant, and I defy any one to instance another police department—either in Europe, or I care not where—which holds a higher rank as to respectability. This question may be decided in a few days; and, if it is settled that the law is constitutional, we will all bow to the decision. Until then I shall remain—as I hope you will remain—in the same position as heretofore."

When the mayor had concluded his address, he asked the captains if they meant to stand out against the law and sustain the position he had taken? Without a single exception, they replied that they did.

## THE IOWA ELECTION.

According to the telegraphic reports, the black republicans carried the State of Iowa by a very large majority at the late election. We did not credit these reports at the time of their publication, and we are pleased to discover that the intelligence received by the mails fully confirms our want of faith. We copy the following from the Davenport Democrat of the issue of April 14:

"THE STATE REDEEMED!—THE BLACK REPUBLICANS ROUTED!—From the returns that we have received from different counties in the State, we are satisfied that the entire democratic State ticket is elected, and the State nobly redeemed from the thralldom of treason, under the rule of black republicanism. Grimes already trembles at the gubernatorial chair which he disgraces, and the voice of the people is again heard loudly rebuking the demagogues and corruptionists who have led them to the verge of national anarchy, and sought to debauch patriotism, and prepare the way for a revolution that could end only in the ruin of the Republic. Reason has again triumphed the wrong long usurped by passion; and old Jacksonian democracy, with its broad constitutional platform, again reigns sovereign in the ascendant."

"Last November the union of know-nothings, republicans, and deluded Germans enabled the Fremont party to defeat the democracy by over 7,000 votes. Finally, and to-day, the democracy, after five months' labor, has triumphed over black republicanism, has been unmasked and the traitors rebuked by the people."

## THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The intelligence from all sections of Kentucky in regard to the prospects of the democracy of that gallant State is of the most cheering character. In a late number of the Lexington Statesman we find an article in relation to the August election, from which we make the following extract:

"It will not be denied, since the result of the August and November elections of last year, that the State, taken as a whole, is largely democratic. But such is the concentration of representation in the State, and such the concentration of democratic strength in certain sections, that our opponents still hope to secure a dominance in the next legislature, and play their last card in the elevation of one of their representative men to the United States Senate. We do not believe they can accomplish this. But if they do, the political position of Kentucky will not be thereby decided. A political revolution in public sentiment cannot be accomplished in a day or a year. Kentucky has been undergoing the change now indicated steadily, but gradually, for years. She has placed herself as a State in the true position, but we may have to wait another term or even two before the State will be so redeemed as to give to the democracy the control of every department of her government."

"The political position of Kentucky is already decided. A thorough democratic triumph in August will seal that position an unshakable and special pledge of Wilson, but it will not change the movement now developing itself. We look confidently to such a result as will force the opposition to abandon their organization; while we are far from admitting that our failure to revolutionize the legislative department will be any evidence of a relapse of the State into the heresies from which she now stands proudly redeemed."

## THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The democracy of Pennsylvania evince no disposition to repose upon their gloriously won laurels of last year. They have entered upon the pending State campaign with a zeal, a confidence, and an enthusiasm which cannot fail, we think, of being attended with the most triumphant results. The Lancaster Intelligencer says:

"We anticipate for General Packard, our noble standard-bearer, an easy and triumphant victory over his competitor. All the sophistry and special pleading of Wilson, whether on or off the stump, will avail him but little when he comes to encounter the giant blows of his sturdy democratic antagonist. The doom of black republicanism is already sealed; the handwriting is upon the wall; and the second Tuesday of October next will effectually and forever settle its condemnation at the ballot-box."

"Pennsylvania has been, is, and WILL CONTINUE TO BE, true to the CONSTITUTION and the UNION."

## REPUBLICANITY.

The Newburyport Herald, referring to the late action of the Massachusetts clergy relative to the governor's proclamation for fast, says:

"It is singular how sensitive the clergy are when politicians address them upon their duties; but three thousand of them in New England thought there was perfect propriety in their advising the United States Senate when the Nebraska bill was under consideration. They ought to be willing to take what they give, and if they do not wish governors and politicians to trouble them, they should be more careful how they interfere with governors and politicians."

## MASSACHUSETTS.

To the student of revolutionary history, familiar with the early deeds of patriotic devotion of the sons of Massachusetts, how painful must be the present attitude of that once proud and honored Commonwealth! Foremost in bidding defiance to British aggression, first to measure her strength with that of her powerful foe, earnest and active in producing union and concert of action among the colonies, national in her sentiments and feelings, and self-sacrificing in her ambition, she seems to have been inspired to lead the way to freedom and independence. Her own great son, and the able and eloquent defender of the Declaration of Independence on the floor of Congress, was the first to surrender on the part of New England and Massachusetts all claims to the leadership, and for the sake of union and harmony, to propose General Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. Throughout the revolution she freely poured out her blood and treasure in defence of the liberties of the country, and the valor and devotion of her citizen soldiery were exhibited on almost every battle-field from Maine to Georgia. Since the period of the revolution, Massachusetts seems to have gone mad. Her people were the first after the revolution to break out in open rebellion (Shays') against the laws and constituted authorities of the State, and their example was so contagious that the wisest and best men—Madison, Knox, and Washington—were fearful that the spirit of insubordination would spread with direful effect into other States. From the defeat of the elder Adams, and the overthrow of the alien and sedition laws, she has arrayed herself against the great democratic party, and, as a matter of consequence, against her country and the honor and integrity of the national Union. Bold and treasonable in her opposition to the late war with England and the administration of Madison, first in getting up the Hartford Convention, she was only stopped in her treasonable designs by the defeat of the British and the glorious victory of New Orleans. Since the annihilation of the federal party, brought about by its opposition to its own country in time of war, Massachusetts has seized upon a new hobby—and that is negro slavery. She seems to have no bowels of compassion for the white race. All her sympathy is for the negro. The poor white emigrant, a lordly justice of the peace will send from her shores because he might become a slight burden to the State; yet, at the same time, she will spend thousands of dollars and disturb the public peace and quiet of the land in endeavoring to rescue an Anthony Burns from the hands of the law, and from his master, to whom he rightfully belongs under the law and the constitution. Her representatives in Congress exercise no influence for the public good, because they have but one idea, and are actuated by but one motive—and that is hostility to the interests and domestic institutions of nearly one-half the States of the confederacy. Her Senator Sumner left the country for Europe breathing hatred and enmity against the entire South. Is such the spirit that animated the Hancocks, the Adamses, and the Warrens of the revolution? Is such the spirit that animated the people of Massachusetts and Boston when Washington, with a *national*, not *sectional* army, entered Boston and liberated it from British rule? But, fanatically wild as a majority of the people of Massachusetts are, there is still consolation in the reflection that there are within her limits pure and high-minded men, who love the Union, and who know no country but the United States of America—men who will support and sustain their country, whether bounded by the Sabine or the Rio del Norte. Such men are the Everetts, the Winthrops, and the Chatoes, and such a man was the late Judge Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States. With these few remarks we will here introduce a quotation from a lecture of Judge Story, delivered some years ago, on the science of government, and commend it to the consideration of the thinking men of Massachusetts, and of her representatives in Congress. Speaking of the duties of an American statesman, he says:

"But it is not in the examination and solution of constitutional questions alone that great abilities and a thorough mastery of the principles of government are required of American statesmen. The ordinary course of legislation in the national councils is full of intricate and perplexing questions. It is not every man who can make an animated address at a popular meeting, or run through the common-places of party delineation at the hustings with a fluent elocution and a steady presence, who is qualified for a seat in the national legislature. The interests of one-and-thirty States are there represented and are there to be scrupulously weighed and protected. Look but for a moment over the vast extent of our country; the varieties of its climates, productions, and pursuits; its local peculiarities and institutions; its intricate and inextricable industry. Look to the ever-changing character of agriculture, the sugar, cotton, and rice of the South; the wheat, corn, and tobacco of the middle States; and the stubborn but thrifty growth of the North, yielding to culture what seems almost denied to climate. Look to the busy haunts of our manufactures, rising on a thousand hills and sheltered in a thousand valleys, and fed by a thousand streams. Everywhere they are instinct with life, and noisy in ceaseless industry, and pouring forth their products to market with an unceasing flow, which gathers as it goes. Look to the reaches of our foreign commerce through every region of the globe. It floats on the burning breezes of Africa; it leaves the stormy seas of the arctic regions; it glides with a bounding speed on the weary coasts and broad streams of southern America; it doubles the capes of the Indies, and meets the trade winds and monsoons in the very region of their birth; it gathers its treasures from the deep-soundings of the banks of Newfoundland; it follows the seal in his secret visits to the lonely island of the Southern Pacific; it startsles the whale in his majestic march through every latitude, from the higher Atlantic to the sea of Japan. The sea-shore of the region where its flag has not subdued the first beams of the morning; it sets not where its last lingering rays have not played on the caps of its masts. And then, again, look to the reaches of our internal commerce along the various inlets and bays and ports of the seaboard, through the vast and almost interminable rivers and valleys of the West, on the broad and restless lakes, through the deep prairies, and up the steep slopes of the Rocky mountains, and onward to the far ocean which washes the darkened shores of two continents. Look, I say, to these extensive yet *connected* interests, and who but must admit that to understand these intricate relations and dependencies, to gather up even the fragments of that knowledge which it is necessary to possess in order to lead the people to guide and direct them, but not to mar and destroy them, there must be years of patient, thorough, and laborious research into the true principles, and policy, and objects of government?"

What a picture is here presented of the greatness of our country, and of its vast and complicated interests! Are there not subjects enough here to engage the attention of the people and statesmen of Massachusetts, or has the negro mania so taken possession of their minds that there is no room for any other subject? May her sons invoke the spirit of patriotism and nationality, and restore her to the exalted position she held in the days of the revolution, when Massachusetts and Virginia went hand-in-hand in defence of the liberties of our common country!

EXPORT OF PRINTING PRESSES.—Among the exports from New York during the past week were ten printing presses to Australia.

## COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The President has appointed Mr. Denver, ex-commissioner of Congress from California, to the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

This is a very delicate and important office, and Denver is very poorly fitted for it. He is a rough and reckless fellow, and will be an likely to get us into trouble with the Indians as any man that could have been appointed.

We clip the above from the Chicago Journal, and are happy to have it in our power to fully contradict the statement. We have been personally acquainted with Gen. Denver several years; knew him to be an intelligent, sober, thoughtful man; knew him in the California senate (where he served four years) as one of the most reliable men of that body at a time when it compared favorably with any similar body in the United States. From his long experience among the Indians upon our western frontier, and his firm, resolute character, we esteem the appointment an excellent one, reflecting credit upon the administration.—*Dubuque Express*.

With those who enjoy the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with General Denver, this silly feeling of the Chicago Journal will excite no deeper feeling than that of contempt. Few persons have more devoted friends and admirers than General D.; and he owes his present position and past successes in the political field to his strict integrity of character, his unflinching devotion to the principles of the democratic party, and to those winning courtesies of manner which flow from a true and generous heart.

## A SIGN.

The call of the black-republicans of Massachusetts for a State convention has been withdrawn, and the reason assigned for the withdrawal is, that no interest is felt in the subject by the people, not a single town or district having elected delegates, or taken any of the steps necessary to secure a representation. This must be extremely mortifying to the Kallechs and Parkers.

## THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

We are grieved to learn that the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has been suddenly called to his home in Georgia by the illness of a member of his family. He left Washington yesterday by the early boat. We sincerely hope that all danger may be averted before he arrives at home.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE CALIFORNIA WAGON-ROAD CORPS.

We understand that the Secretary of the Interior has organized the respective corps for the construction of the California wagon roads (authorized at the last session of the last Congress) as follows:

Fort Ridgely and South Pass Road.—W. H. Nobles, of Minnesota, superintendent. Philo P. Hubble, of Minnesota, disbursing agent. Samuel A. Medary, of Ohio, engineer.

Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake, Eastern Division.—W. M. F. Magraw, of Missouri, superintendent. Aza Beall, of Maryland, disbursing agent. F. W. Lander, of Massachusetts, engineer.

Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake, Western Division.—John Kirk, of California, superintendent. Frank Denver, of California, disbursing agent. Mr. Bishop, of California, engineer.

El Paso and Fort Yuma Road.—James B. Leech, of Texas, superintendent. Gabriel Jordan, of Alabama, disbursing agent. N. H. Hutton, of Virginia, engineer.

We state for the information of the public that Mr. W. M. F. Magraw, the superintendent for the construction of the military wagon road from Fort Kearney to Honey Lake, on the eastern border of California, will outfit and employ his hands at Independence, Missouri, to be ready to start by the 20th of May. Good laboring men who are desirous to go to California can get employment at remunerative prices. This expedition is expected to go through before the next winter, as the instructions of Mr. Secretary Thompson to Mr. Magraw are very urgent that he shall get through by that time.

## THE OLD DOMINION.

The Richmond Enquirer closes a long and very able-written article on the approaching elections in Virginia as follows:

"Now is the time to determine whether the democratic party is to be the sole standard-bearer of the South in the next struggle with the common enemy of all the southern people, or whether an opposition is to arise strong enough to divide our vote, and give the victory to the black republicans. And it is a question for the people of Virginia perhaps to settle at their elections in May. That the democracy will triumph in every congressional district there is little room for a rational doubt. But the voice of the people should be so unanimous as to leave no hope for the formation of an opposition party. Those gentlemen who are now opposing us in every county of the State, we are free to admit, are actuated by motives of the purest patriotism. But while we think they are wrong, and regret that they are not with us, we have little apprehension of injury to our cause from their exertions as long as our political contests are confined to the State, and carried into the arena of the nation. At the late election it was fortunate for the Union that Mr. Fillmore's friends were so few, and in 1860 we may not be able to dispense even with Maryland."

"The contest may turn upon a still more delicate point. In view of this not improbable emergency, involving the safety of the South and the Union, we most earnestly hope, as we implicitly believe, that the vote of Virginia in May will be such as to afford no encouragement or pretext for the organization of any new party in either of the slaveholding States. The opposition in Virginia, though in a minority, have ever been distinguished for confidence, energy, and zeal. Let the last spark be extinguished, and the flames of rebellion will be kindled in honor of the *disunion* of South and Maryland to Florida the few who still cling to other gods than those of democracy will abandon their idols if they do not renounce their faith."

"When we marshal our forces for the great battle with abolitionism in 1860, let us all be united under one leader, and let us not aid to the enemy by being divided among ourselves."

## THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

We copy the following from the New York Daily News:

"The appointments to federal offices within this State, made since the date of our last allusion to this subject, continue to be of the most satisfactory and popular description. Like that of Mr. Schell and others in the city, they appear to be received with general content by all democrats, to whatever former division belonging. Indeed, they have already done much to allay and obliterate the feelings of animosity which formerly existed among rival sections of the party. Let the administration proceed in its selections of democrats for office in the rural districts of the State with the same sagacity, and the same determination to choose only the most efficient, locally popular and deserving men—men of undeviating democratic and unobjectionable antecedents—and the party in the Empire State, strengthened and regenerated, will march forward to certain victory next November."

Hon. Edward Everett delivered his oration on Washington at St. Louis, on Tuesday evening last, before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that city.

The Ohio legislature adjourned on Saturday last, The Ohioan says: "We sound the dirge of this legislature; and with all our heart, for the good of our people, for the welfare of the State, we earnestly hope 'we may not look upon its like again.'"

## THE UNION OF THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.

The United States steamer Niagara was expected to leave New York yesterday morning for England for the purpose of participating in the important work of laying the sub-marine telegraphic cable, which is to connect the opposite shores of Europe and America. She will be assisted by two English naval steamships and the United States steam frigates *Susquehanna*; and it is calculated that the expedition will be accomplished in two months from the present time; and that immediately thereafter instant communication will be established between the New World and the Old. The New York Herald of yesterday contains an elaborate article upon the subject, from which we gather the following facts. This great enterprise was originated and conceived in the United States, and was commenced about four months ago by a small company of American capitalists.

In face of all the objections that were urged against it, they persevered with a determination that was proof against all discouragement. It was supposed by some that the laying of a cable across the bed of the Atlantic was an utter impossibility, and that any attempt must end in disaster and disastrous pecuniary loss to those who should attempt the attempt. But the cables, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company was composed of men who were not to be deterred by such fears, and being once convinced of the practicability of the undertaking, they entered upon it with a will and an earnestness that no obstacles could overcome. They contended that, if it were possible to lay a submarine telegraph between England and France, with proper means and facilities the same could be done between America and Europe; and these means and facilities they asserted were at their disposal. The task which they have undertaken is, it must be confessed, a stupendous one, and they have not only to contend with the elements which have undertaken it, but they have to contend with the ultimate success. The company consists of the following gentlemen, all of whom have been connected with it since its incorporation:

President—Samuel C. Tilden. Treasurer—Moses Taylor. Secretary—Daniel F. Hoar. Directors—Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Marshall O. Roberts.

These gentlemen, about three years ago, obtained a charter from the colonial government of Newfoundland, granting them the exclusive privilege for fifty years of running a telegraph across that island and through any of the adjacent waters. They also obtained an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the construction of a bridge over the southern portion of the country, which was considered indispensable for the regulation and repair of the telegraph. In addition to this they were secured the interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for twenty years, and a present of fifty thousand dollars for the company were allowed the liberty of selecting in any part of the island, and for other substantial marks of the favor with which the Newfoundland government regarded the enterprise, were willingly bestowed upon the company, with the best wishes for their success. A charter having previously been granted by the governments of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the telegraphic connection in length, the route of the proposed telegraphic connection—between the United States and St. John, on the extreme western point of Newfoundland, was established. In the latter part of the year a complete communication was established between those points, by the successful laying of a sub-marine cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Ray to Cape North, the land lines having been completed two or three years previously.

Thus far the company had been successful; but still the connection should be completed between Europe and America, the work for which they had organized could not be said to have been accomplished. Through the agency of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the telegraphic connection of \$3,500,000, had been secured to \$3,000,000. The proportions in which these shares have been taken are one hundred and one in London, eighty-eight in America, eighty-eight in Liverpool, thirty-eight in Glasgow, twenty-eight in Manchester, and the remainder in other parts of England. The British government have also signified their willingness to pay four per cent. on the capital for the privilege of transmitting messages "outward and homeward" through the line, with the understanding, however, that if they should "in any year, at the usual tariff rate, be made in a larger sum, the additional payment shall be made as an equivalent return." The government of the United States will enter into a similar contract with the company, and each government has detached two steamers to co-operate in the laying of the cable across the Atlantic and between the points already stated. An agreement has been made with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, under whose direction the cable will be manufactured, by which they have bound themselves to lay it down and deliver it into the possession of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company in perfect working order.

The core or conductor of the great Atlantic cable is composed of seven strands which would together, the cable will be two thousand five hundred miles in length, the surplus over the actual distance to be traversed being considered necessary, in case of emergency, to make up for the inequalities in the bed of the ocean and the variations that may be caused by the winds and currents. The protecting wires are made into strands, each composed of seven of the smaller wires required in the manufacture of one mile of the cable is one hundred and twenty-six miles, and the whole cable will require three hundred and fifty thousand miles of this wire.

The flexibility of this cable is so great that it can be made as manageable as a small rope, and it is capable of being bent around any curve without injury. It weighs but 1,800 pounds to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. Some doubts being entertained as to its sinking to the bottom, it is enough to know that it is heavier than those shells which have been taken up from the bed of the ocean by Commander Kerryman, while engaged in sounding along the line of the cable's plateau. It has been asserted, too, that the strands of slender iron wire by which it is protected will suffer corrosion or decomposition in a short time after their submersion, but in doing so the material of which they consist will enter into contact with the soft mud in which the cable is imbedded, and will thus be protected by a crease mass of calcareous or silicious substance, affording the very best possible protection.

As the time passed for the laying of the cable will be at that period when the days are longest, there will be comparatively little night to cause interruption to the work. The whole operation will get taken up in eight days in its completion. On approaching the land at each end a much thicker cable will be used, and of sufficient strength to render it less liable to accident from the fouling of anchors or the effects of currents. As a proof of the durability of such a cable we may here state that we saw a specimen of one which was laid over St. Peter and St. Paul, and which after a submersion of six years, was perfect as when first put down. Accidents from the grounding of icebergs at the Newfoundland terminus will be rendered impossible by the laying and landing of the cable in a harbor perfectly land-locked, into which no iceberg can enter, and where the water varies in depth from two hundred to two hundred and fifty fathoms.

## Total length of sub-marine cable already laid down.

The following table gives the length of each of the sub-marine cables which have been laid in different parts of the world since the year 1850, and which, with the communication between Castle Garden and Governor's Island:

	Miles.
From Dover to Calais.....	21
From Howth to Holyhead.....	65
Between Ireland and Scotland.....	20
From England to Holland.....	115
From Dover to Ostend.....	20
From Balaclava to Varna, Black sea.....	374
Between Sardinia, on the main land, and Corsica.....	60
Between Corsica and the Island of Sardinia.....	6
Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Breton to Newfoundland.....	104
Across the Straits of Northumberland, between Cape Tormentine and Prince Edward's Island.....	70

Total miles now laid.....803 1/2

When the Atlantic cable shall have been laid this total to bear will be increased to twenty-five hundred miles.

More Submarine Cable Proposed.

An association was quite recently organized in England under the title of the European and American Telegraph Company, which proposes to establish a direct independent line between Europe and America. It is their intention, if practicable, to lay down a cable from the south of England, and another from or near the port of Bordeaux, in the south of France, to Cape Finisterre, on the coast of Spain. Thence the cable will extend to Oporto, or some more convenient spot on the Portuguese coast, whence it will be laid to Flores, one of the Azores, and from that point it will proceed direct to Cape Cod, or, if possible, still nearer to Boston. We have not space to say anything, however, of the discovery of a plateau along this route, but the bed of the ocean near the Azores is known to be of a volcanic nature, and has, we believe, some great and sudden declivities, which might materially interfere with the laying of a cable.

When the cable from the island of Sardinia to Albany shall have been successfully laid, a land line will be run to the Island of Azores, from which point it will be run to the coast of America, as possible, over the intervening portion of Asia to the most northern extremity of the British East India possessions. From this point a cable will be carried across the islands of the Eastern Archipelago to Australia, bringing this one of the most distant British colonies into almost immediate communication with the seat of government at London. The great extent of water which will have to be crossed between the islands in this ocean will not exceed four hundred miles. It may be twenty, perhaps fifty years before this can be accomplished; but who, looking back at the great progress which has been made in science during the last half century, will say that the project is a visionary one, or that the great globe may not eventually be girdled by an electric belt along which thought will fly with the speed of the lightning, or, indeed, with the rapidity thought itself?

The following are the approximate distances between the several points proposed to be connected:

	Nautical miles.
1. Lizard to Bordeaux.....	450
2. Bordeaux to Cape Finisterre.....	260
3. Cape Finisterre to Cape Breton.....	270
4. Cape Breton to Cape Cod.....	750
5. San Miguel to Flores.....	300
6. Flores to Cape Cod (United States).....	1,800

Total.....3,960

When the cable from the island of Sardinia to Albany shall have been successfully laid, a land line will be run to the Island of Azores, from which point it will be run to the coast of America, as possible, over the intervening portion of Asia to the most northern extremity of the British East India possessions. From this point a